The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,472.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance .. ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion.....	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 1st March 1870, at noon.

March 1870		March.
Leave Bombay.....	1	Leave Galle 8
„ Carwar	2	„ Negapatam 11
„ Mangalore	3	„ Madras 15
„ Cannanore	4	„ Cocanada 16
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam..... 17
„ Beypore	5	„ Bimlipatam 17
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore 18
„ Tuticorin	6	Arrive Calcutta..... 20
„ Colombo.....	7	

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherries district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

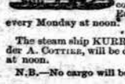
(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottee, will be despatched on the 28th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

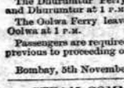
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHILOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjuwell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor, | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Punjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurmtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurmtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurmtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.

Leave	Bombay	Leave	Cochin
„	Ratnagherry...Sunday.	„	Beypore.....Saturday.
„	Malwan ..... „	„	Calicut ..... „
„	Vingorla..... „	„	Tellicherry... „
„	Goa .....Monday.	„	Cannanore.. „
„	Carwar ..... „	„	Mangalore..Sunday.
„	Compta ..... „	„	Compta...Monday.
„	Mangalore ...Tuesday.	„	Carwar ..... „
„	Cannanore...Wednesday.	„	Goa.....Tuesday.
„	Tellicherry... „	„	Vingorla..... „
„	Calicut ..... „	„	Malwan..... „
„	Beypore ..... „	„	Ratnagherry Wednesday
Arrive	Cochin.....Thursday.	Arrive	Bombay...Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P. M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st February, 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Direct Service between Bombay and Trieste via Suez Canal.

THE new steamer APIS, 1,400 tons and 250 H. P., expected to arrive here about the 21st inst., will have quick despatch for TRIESTE, cargo also taken for Venice, Constantinople and Odessa. For Freight, &c., apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co., Agents.

30 Meadow Street, 16th February 1870.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

THE Steamer NUBIA, (2093 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched to LIVERPOOL via the CANAL early in next month. For Freight apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th February 1870.

N. B.—The Nubia will steam with one engine, and is expected to make the voyage in about 35 days.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRASSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertakes to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of reclaiming at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamers.

Freight for Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 68	£ 36
Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.		

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Rolland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafferre, to sail about the 20th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship SLIEVE DONARD has nearly engaged two-thirds of her CARGO, will have quick despatch. She has been docked and cleaned her bottom. For Freight apply to MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £63, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £70, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Ratisbonne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. H. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 14th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Calling at Havre if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE undermentioned First Class Screw Steamers will be despatched in the following order:—

LEITH.....	957 Tons Register	.....	28th February.
CALYPSO	1,123 „	„	15th March.
DIDO	1,090 „	„	31st March.

For Freight only apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

3rd February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship OCTAVIA, from Mauritius, are requested to SEND BOATS along-side at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Bassvow without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

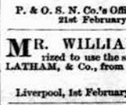
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 26th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons, and 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. Seward, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 25th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for this purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 21st February 1870.

MR. WILLIAM MAITLAND is authorized to use the signature of our Bombay Firm, EWART, LATHAM, & Co., from this date.

ARBUTHNOT, EWART, & Co.

Liverpool, 1st February 1870.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND (Eighth) at the rate of Rs. 115 (one hundred and fifteen) per share, for the half year ending 31st December 1869, will be paid on and after the 1st March next (to the Registered Shareholders on the 12th instant) at the Office of Messrs. Tapidas Varjdas & Co. (Agents), No. 23 Apollo Street, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M. Share Certificates are required to be produced on payment.

SHAVUKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!

WEDNESDAY, 23rd FEBRUARY, 1870.

ANOTHER NIGHT

WITH

DAVE CARSON,

Who will relate his visit to the

BOMBAY POLICE COURT,

INTRODUCING

AN IRISHMAN
A SCOTCHMAN
A FRENCHMAN
A CHINAMAN
AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE
A BOMBAY BORAH
AND
CUTLER'S BEST BRAND -Y.

Mr. W. SOUTH,
As the Broken-hearted Shepherd.

Mons. Semeladis and Mrs. Dave Carson

Will perform selections from their extensive repertoire of

CLASSICAL MUSIC.

DAVE CARSON

Will again appear as

GRANDFATHER BEN,

OR

INDIA SIXTY YEARS AGO,

Introducing verses on

THE DUKE'S VISIT
THE DEFICIT
INCOME TAX
SMALL CAUSE COURT
SUEZ CANAL
HINDOO WIDOWS
CRAWFORD'S MARKETS
AND SO FORTH
ETCETERA
AND
OTHERWISE.

The Evening's Entertainment will terminate with the Screaming Farce,

TO OBLIGE BENSON.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 24th Feb. 1870,

GRAND DRAMATIC NIGHT,

When the Musical Drama of

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

WILL BE REPEATED.

FRIDAY, 25th FEBRUARY 1870,

BENEFIT

OF

MR. F. H. POLLOCK.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .....Mr. DAVE CARSON.

FRIDAY EVENING, 25th February 1870.

GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.

FAREWELL BENEFIT

TO

MR. F. H. POLLOCK

Previous to his departure for England.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE BILL.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS

IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

GRAND VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

In which Mr. F. H. POLLOCK will appear (for the last time in Bombay) in his far-famed Comic Song

THE HAPPIEST FELLOW OUT,

Which if there is a good house will indeed be true!

First time in Bombay of the New Burlesque with New Scenery Dresses, and Effects!

THE MAID AND THE MAGPIE.

ISAAC, "Old Cle" .....Mr. F. H. POLLOCK

Supported by the whole strength of the Star Dramatic and Burlesque Troupe.

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., also from yours truly,

F. H. POLLOCK.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARVEY'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

ON THE ESPLANADE.

FIRST PERFORMANCE,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 23rd Feb.

GRAND HIPPODROME AND OLYMPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

THE ANCIENT GAMES

OF

ROME AND GREECE REVIVED.

DARING AND DASHING FETES

OF

HORSEMANSHIP.

WONDERFUL TRAPIZONIANS.

ASTOUNDING GYMNASTS.

AMAZING ATHLETES.

CLASSIC ACROBATS.

AMUSING CLOWNS AND JESTERS,

AND

EXTRAORDINARY HORSES.

The following Artists, all new to India:

MADAME HENRIQUES,

The most daring Lady Equestrienne of the Period.

Mr. FRANK STEBBIN,

THE RENOWNED VAULTER AND JESTER, with his Wonderful Children,

WILLIE AND FRANCIS,

Whose Combined Acrobatic Performances

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON,

THE GREAT HOROZONTOLITE VAULTER

and

DOUBLE SOMERSAULT THROWER.

THE LUPROLI BROTHERS,

TRAPIZONIANS,

Celebrated for those Wonderful Performances on the high Trapeze.

JAMES CHALKER,

CLOWN AND JESTER.

Mr. ROBERT HILLIER,

Equestrian,

THE GREAT TWO-HORSE RIDER.

Mr. GEORGE GETTINGILL,

ATHLETE AND ACROBAT,

Mr. E. WILSON,

ATHLETE AND ACROBAT,

AND A

SPLENDID STUD OF TRAINED HORSES,

All highly Educated,

Including the Great Trick and Dancing Horse

GREY LEG,

Trained by Signor HILLIER,

ASTLEY'S RENOWNED TRAINER.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

SPANISH CAVALCADE

ON SIX HORSES,

BY

MADAME HENRIQUES,

Mr. F. STEBBIN,

Mr. A. HENDERSON,

Mr. R. HILLIER,

MASTER F. STEBBIN,

AND

Mr. JAMES CHALKER.

AERIAL TRAPEZE,

MASTER FRANK STEBBIN.

GREAT SCENE ACT, LEBRUN'S PASSIONS,

MADAME HENRIQUES.

HORIZONTAL BAR,

LUPROLI BROTHERS.

The Great Trick and Dancing Horse,

GREY LEG,

Performed by Mr. ROBERT HILLIER.

GRECIAN EXERCISES,

Mr. STEBBIN AND HIS WONDERFUL CHILDREN,

FRANK AND JOHN.

10 MINUTES INTERVAL.

Part Second.

DOUBLE TRAPEZE,

THE LUPROLI BROTHERS.

THE WILD INDIAN OF THE PRAIRIE,

Mr. ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THE ROMAN LADDERS,

Mr. STEBBIN, THE LUPROLI BROTHERS,

AND

MASTER FRANK STEBBIN.

PRINCIPAL EQUESTRIAN ACT,

Leaping through Balloons over objects and through the

SMALLEST HOOP,

Ever attempted by any Lady Equestrienne,

MADAME HENRIQUES.

For this Act Mr. Frank Stebbin will appear as Jester

5 MINUTES INTERVAL.

Performance terminating with

GRAND VAULTING TOURNAMENT,

Over four, five and six Horses.

Messrs. STEBBIN,
HENDERSON,
HILLIER,
CHALKER
WILSON
AND
MASTERS FRANK AND JOHN STEBBIN,

Concluding with a Double Somersault, by

Mr. ALEX HENDERSON.

This Grand Combination of Talent will appear under a new and

SPACIOUS PAVILION,

Brilliantly illuminated, comfortably seated, capable of seating three thousand persons.

Family Boxes and Reserved Seats can be engaged from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Family Box, containing five Chairs.....	Rs. 20
Reserved Seat in Box	„ 5
Dress Circle	„ 4
Stalls	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock.

Equestrian Director .....Mr. FRANK STEBBIN
Manager and Proprietor .....Mr. F. H. HARVEY.

FOR SALE, one superior Horizontal High-pressure Stationery STEAM ENGINE, with Cylinder 10½ inch diameter and 18 inch stroke; also Boiler complete. For particulars apply to

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Church Lane.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH FLAG, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Mills will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co.,
Agents for the ship British Flag.

22nd February 1870.

SEWING MACHINES,

Just landed, ex SAM MENDEL.

Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES commend themselves as being the most reliable Instruments for Domestic use. They are strong and capable of doing a greater range of work, and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machine.

These Machines are so remarkably simple in their construction that a child can operate with them and understand their Mechanism.

Each Machine is accompanied with the following Appurtenances, which are included in the price:—One Hammer, four Bobbins, twelve Needles, Thread Hook, Needle Wrench, Oil Can, Screw Driver, a large and small Gauge for Tucking, Plaiting and Quilting, and all extra Cloth, Plate Slide with large Needle hole for coarse work.

Price, Rs. 135 Nett.

J. NEUBERG.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORDERS for BASS & Co.'s BEER in WOOD, of last October brew, are now being registered by the undersigned. First shipment due in April.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, four valuable COFFEE ESTATES and SPICE GARDENS in the Travancore Territory. For particulars apply to Messrs. FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 22nd February 1870.

CENTRAL BANK of WESTERN INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a First Distribution, at the rate of Rs. 2 (Rupees Two) per share, will be paid to the Registered Shareholders only at the Office of the Company, No. 30, Meadow Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 24th inst., between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

H. G. DUNLOP,
V. J. SUNKERSETT,
LIMJI RAMSEYJEE,
CASSUBHOY DHURUMSEY, } Liquidators.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), CHEMISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All New Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, Treacher & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS;

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.

Sole Agents for

MACDOUGALL'S PREPARATIONS,

INVALID APPLIANCES

Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful patterns

For Individual, Family, or Professional use.

PATENT MEDICINES,

And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS & CHEMICALS.

(The only importers in the Presidency).

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;

EYE GLASSES, PROTECTORS, AND SHADES.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,

Of the most approved and modern construction,

BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHER LEADING MAKERS.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold-Foil,	„	„ 36	0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32	0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto	„ 27	0 „ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 36	0 Rs. 19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil		„ 32	0 17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER		„ 25	0 ...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER		„ 42	0 17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER		„ 34	0 ...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER		„ 34	0 ...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER		„ 26	0 14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER		„ 23	0 12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	0 Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	„ 25	0 „ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18	8 „ 10 3
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	„ 17	0 „ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	„ 15	8 „ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	„ 13	8 ...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	„ 22	0 „ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32	0 Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26	0 ...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21	0 ...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22	0 ...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32	
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale,	Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale,	White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

SHERRIES,

AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	Rs.	as. 32 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale		28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry		22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate		22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate		22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine		18 8
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine		15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale		15 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one Voyage),	choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36	0
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30	0
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24	8 14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18	0 ...

LIQUEURS.

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

[We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 20 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 23

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 23

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalow.	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
„	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards, there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a Remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit.			Cash.
32	0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co.	28 0
		Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	
39	0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39	0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42	0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42	0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
42	0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45	0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. Wine selected from one of the first Cuvees of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine is unsurpassed. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45	0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry.	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-9 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland travellers.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.			Cash.
32	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	28 0
37	0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	32 0
44	0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Nos. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

35	0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended.... 32 0
45	0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant 40 0

STILL HOCKS.

*20	0	Laubenheim,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—17TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

The following sales and purchases were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents., at Rs. 95-8 an 1 95-8, or 4-10 to 4-8 di scount for cash, and a time-bargain at Rs. 95-4, or 4-12 discount, for delivery on the 6th March.

3 per cents. of 1856 57, at Rs. 108-2 and Rs. 108-4.

5½ per cents, large amounts, at Rs. 112-12.

15 year's Debentures, at Rs. 108-6.

—In shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 134.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 243 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 17th February, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following result:—

LIABILITIES.				
Try. Bloc. at H. O.	Rs.	54,61,767	6	4 increase
„ Branches	„	23,07,328	11	10 decrease
Other Deposits	„	33,35,030	6	11 decrease
Bank Post Bills	„	3,15,850	8	6 decrease
ASSETS.				
Loans on Govt. Secs	Rs.	53,700	0	0 decrease
Accts. of Credit on do	„	1,94,678	14	9 increase
Mercantile Discounts	„	10,38,646	7	8 decrease
Balances with other Banks	„	2,01,023	11	7 increase
Cash at Head Office	„	3,76,360	14	11 increase
„ at Branches	„	6,74,842	8	1 decrease

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Melvill, Major, 19th Bengal Lancers, from furlough, from England.

Reay, Lieutenant, 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Gunter, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Jones, Lieutenant, 5th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

M'Causland, Ensign, 41st Regiment, to join, from England.

Pottinger, Major, Assistant Quartermaster, on duty, from Poona.

Bayley, Captain, 7th Hussars, on duty, from Seaforte.

Ross, Colonel, 2-24th Regiment, on sick leave, from Secunderabad.

James, Ensign, 20th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Hooper, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, to join, to Secundrabad.

Stewart, Captain, Bengal Army, to join, to Allahabad.

Lindsay, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Lucknow.

Farnese, Captain, H. M. 14th Regiment, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Johnson, Lieutenant, H. M. 14th Regiment, on duty, to Cawnpore.

Gunter, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

James, Lieutenant, 20th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Lucy, Lieutenant-Colonel, 59th Regiment, on duty, to Poona.

Brown, Colonel, Madras Army, on duty, to Calcutta.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Feb. 15.)

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. Patrick Macfadyen, Chairman of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to be an Additional Member of the Council of Fort Saint George for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. W. H. Comyn, Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Surgeon C. A. Andrews, Civil Surgeon, Kurnool, preparatory leave for thirty days.

Captain R. F. Oakes, R.E., Superintending Engineer of the 6th Division, one month's preparatory leave.

Captain Ross Thomson R.E., Executive Engineer of the third grade, one month's preparatory leave.

Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell to be Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, in succession to Mr. Fane, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, during the absence of Mr. Hudleston on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Atholl MacGregor to be Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr Francis Culling Carr to be Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Civil and Sessions Judge of Chicacole, during the absence of Mr. Sharpe on leave, or until further orders.

The above appointments to take effect from the date of Mr. Fane's retirement from the service.

Mr. Andrew John Stuart, to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, during the absence of Mr. Kelsall on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. McMurray to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Vizagapatam, during the employment of Mr H. Richardson on special duty, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Colonel G. W. Walker, Royal (Madras) Engineers, Superintending Engineer, 7th Division, on furlough, for two years, to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Smith, of the Staff Corps, Commandant of the Native Infantry Depot, at Palavaram, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, (via the Cape of Good Hope) to embark from Madras.

The Chief Commissioner of Mysore has granted Captain E. F. H Armstrong, of the Staff Corps, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, Kolar District, Mysore Commission, four days' preparatory leave to proceed to Madras, for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to proceed to Europe.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant George Lecky, Infantry General List, Quarter Master 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Staff Corps from this date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nom. p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d.	„
	Wooden Ships „	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	„
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 17s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Eros	Begorn	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Amaranth	Owen	Liverpool, Oct. 21.
	Malta	Harris	Newcastle, Oct. 22.
	Prince Oscar	Long	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Kate Winifred	Starkey	London, Oct. 25.
	Inver ess	Donkin	Hartlepool, Nov. 1.
	General Havelock (s)	Drywisz	Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Index	Kerr	Coromandel Coast.
	Summer Cloud	Watson	Madras.
	Muscat Merchant	Ward	Calcutta via Madras.
	Waterloo	Salmon	Calcutta via Madras.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch Mandvie.
	Koons (s)	Collyer	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Ship Zoroaster, Baker, to Colombo.

Brig Koerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin.

Brig Prince of Wales, Nacoda, to Muscat.

Ship Oneida, Parr, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Ship Marie Alexandrine, to Tellicherry and Malabar Coast.

Ship Sydney Dacres, to Liverpool.

Steamer Golconda, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Kurrachee to Karrachee.

Steamer Emeu, to China, &c.

Ship Atlantique, to Bordeaux via Malabar Coast.

THE HOOGLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 17	Lesbia	Brown	Liverpool, Oct 20.	
	Richard	Hasic	Bremen, Sept 29	
DEPARTURES.				
Feb. 17	Catherine Apear (s)	—	—	—
	Glen Isla	—	—	—
	Hoomba	—	—	—

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 26th March, at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an Sarona Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 4th March, at 9 A.M. A packet for the letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday ..... March 4

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-Packets named to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong with the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette Press.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The usual CONVERSAZIONE will NOT BE HELD on WEDNESDAY, but there will be a CHORAL PRACTICE instead in the Town Hall, at 8½ P.M. ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GONSALVES—PEREIRA—February 21st, at the Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperança, by the Rev. I. Campi, S. J., Lewis Manuel Gonsalves, of Messrs. Young & Co., to Rose, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Pereira.

PEREIRA—DE COSTA—February 21st, at the Cathedral of N. S. D'Esperança, Bombay, by the Rev. Ignatius Campi, S. J., assisted by the Rev. Fathers Pereira, DaMonte and Gomes, Alexandre, eldest son of the late Jose Pereira, to Marianne, second daughter of the late Joao Antonio de Costa.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

CLARKE—ANSTEY—February 15th, at St. Andrew's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. A. Walker, Acting Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, the Rev. Alexander Clark, M.A., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Madras, to Gertrude Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. R. Anstey.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TOKE—February 13th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Toke, Adjutant, 9th Regiment N. I., of a son.

GIBLING—February 16th, at St. John's Parsonage, Ranegunge, the wife of Rev. G. Gibling, A.C.S., of a son.

NEWMAN—February 12th, at Meerut, the wife of Mr. F. A. Newman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRACROFT—LEAR—February 10th, at Jhelum, Captain Bernard Cracroft, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, to Miss C. G. Lear, daughter of the late R. Lear, Esq., of Exeter, Devonshire.

DEATHS.

THOMSON—February 1st, at Kuswowrie, George Alves Thomson, Extra Assistant Commissioner, eldest son of the late Colonel George Thomson, late 40th B. N. I., aged 38.

OWEN—February 9th, at Camp Hulleyna, between Agra and Jeypore, Herbert Edward, the infant son of Herbert Owen, Esq., aged 4 months and 17 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1870.

THE recently published correspondence between the Supreme and Bombay Governments, as we have already said, brings out in high relief the waste occasioned by the present system of centralized financial administration; and the re-publication of the despatch from Colonel Strachey, dated Simla, October 2, reminds us of one passage, having a vital bearing upon the future of this country. It is the paragraph in which the writer tells us, using a time-honoured phrase, that "the time has come when a first step must be taken towards transferring a part of the charge for the construction and maintenance of roads in all parts of India from the general revenues to funds locally raised." We are reminded that the idea is no novelty, and that the Secretary of State has expressed his approval of it in general terms. Mr. John Strachey gave his remarks on the subject a somewhat wider scope, and we asked at the time for an explanation.

Now we should be glad if any Bengal contemporary, who may be in the secret, would enlighten the public on one or two points. Does the autocratic secretary, who sits in the middle of the great web, mean by his statement, that Lord Mayo thinks a mass of local taxation should be added to the mass of imperial taxation now imposed upon us—sometimes twice over—or does he mean to relinquish a portion of the imperial taxation and permit the local Governments, in lieu thereof, to raise taxes by and for themselves to be administered by and for themselves? The question must be answered, and those who are entrusted with the welfare of local Governments will betray their trust unless they insist on learning what the Olympians mean. If the announcement, so solemnly put foward, merely embodies a device to rid the Central Government of certain obligations, without on their part a corresponding surrender of revenue and authority, then we ought to know it, so that measures may be taken accordingly. There is something oracular in the style—"the time has now come,"—but business proposals should be explicitly set forth at all events, if they are not plainly stated, they ought not to pass unchallenged. The country is already heavily taxed. While we approve of local taxation for local purposes effected under local control, the boon would be dearly purchased at the price of greatly enhanced imposts upon the whole community. Nor are we willing to admit that it is statesmanlike to niggle, after the fashion indicated in the Simla Manifesto, at a great administrative change. It may be that nothing like a reform giving reasonable discretion to the local Governments, and thus relieving the Central Secretariats of an impossible task, is contemplated by the two able gentlemen who have uttered oracles. In that case, the proposal to throw fresh burdens on local funds is an act of aggression, impolitic and unjust; and we doubt whether it will "receive the approval of the Secretary of State," even in "general terms." The authentic voices of the viceregal Government owe to India a thorough explanation.

SOME slight anxiety seems to have been caused by the many reports in circulation respecting the state of French affairs. Rumours of tragic proportions and most uncertain origin fly about, and attract attention because at the same time ambiguous telegrams arrive from Europe. Yet, when we come to look into known facts, no sort of warrant is to be found for the alarming stories lately retailed. Even the statement forwarded to the *Englishman*, and repeated in our columns, does not bear analysis. We do not pretend to assert that there may not have been a passing slackness in trade, but there is one indicator which shows that nothing approaching "stagnation" prevailed in Paris. If we look at the prices of Rentes, of Bank and Railway shares, French and Foreign, we shall find general and special signs of confidence as opposed to distrust. November last was, indeed, a period of uncertainty, perhaps of alarm; and at that time prices fell and continued flat until the decided set of opinion manifested in the Chamber led to the resignation of the old Ministry and the formation of a responsible Government with M. Emile Ollivier for Premier. From that moment confidence returned; until the end of January the rise in stock and shares was constant; and at the end of January, the date of the latest advices by mail, prices of Rentes to be delivered on a future day were higher than the current rates. The rise in Bank of France shares and in those of the great railways, French and Foreign, was equally marked. And since the Bourse returns, if taken over a comparatively long period, are fair indicators of public confidence, it may be justly inferred that no fear of any serious interruption of the public peace haunted the minds of stock and shareholders up to the end of January. Nor do commercial advices, received in Bombay, even so much as hint at an unusually depressed state of trade, or shadow forth coming trouble. At this period the "fatal incident" at Auteil had occurred; M. Rochefort had been condemned by the Chamber; Paris had been disturbed; and yet these occurrences did not shake public confidence, or arrest the rise in prices. So far, therefore, as the Bourse is a symptom of a comparatively healthy feeling, it shows that such a fe ling did exist.

Moreover, if we look at the relative situation of the Government and the mob, we shall see that the former has rarely been so strong. There was not only that constant quantity upon which the administration could rely—the Army, which no one has ever pretended was in a state of discontent—but there was the moral support of public opinion. The resolve of the Emperor to yield, and accept a Ministry having the support of the Chamber, won over the bulk of the public throughout France, and practically disarmed, alike, the Reds and the Imperialists. Since that period M. Ollivier and his colleagues have continued to gain on opinion, and in the case of M. Rochefort, we see that they were supported both by the Chamber, and, as we should say, "out of doors." The rioting in Paris is a consequence of that relaxation of authority which followed the initiation of responsible government. Formerly the police acted pretty much on their own discretion; knowing that power would support them, they suppressed, not only incipient resistance to authority, but what they *thought* might be resistance. In short, they behaved like what they were, the agents of irresponsible power. Now, they must keep more or less within the law. There must be overt acts to justify interference and arrests, and naturally, in an excited time, with the curb taken off, the fanatical portion of the Parisian populace run into excesses. But it is evident, from the ease with which they have been put down, in most cases, apparently, by the police alone, that the rioters have not secured the sympathy, much less the aid, of the bulk of the people. There is no real analogy between 1869 70 and 1847 48. Indeed the policy of Napoleon III. has been the reverse of that followed by Louis Philippe; for whereas Louis Philippe obstinately refused to sanction any change in the electoral law, and would not permit the reformers to hold a banquet in Paris, Napoleon has conceded a greater change—that from personal to responsible government; has allowed meetings to be held, and has permitted the journals a latitude of license unknown since the beginning of 1848. We look in vain for any symptoms of a successful popular rising; but we do not look in rain for grounds on which to base a belief that the dynasty, if it be a dynasty, was never less insecure. Nevertheless Parliamentary and responsible government constitute, in the nature of things, a ticklish experiment in France; and all we wish to intimate is a belief that, at present, the experiment seems to promise success. The dangers do not lie in the turbulence of the Paris mob, but in possible dissensions among the Ministers, and in possible quarrels between them and the Emperor. There are no signs of these yet, and until the possessors of power have undermined it by their own disputes, the mob cannot come into play. At present they have been completely checkmated.

THE Secretary of State for India has decided to admit the claims to the Indian Mutiny Medal of the Madras and Bombay troops which served under Colonel Maclean, Major-General FitzGerald, and Major-General Jacob, during the operations in the North Canara frontier in 1858.

A "GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY" was published yesterday containing a notification (which we anticipated yesterday) of the appointment of Colonel Michael Kavanagh Kennedy, R. E., to be an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in the room of Colonel W. F. Marriott, C.S.I., resigned.

ASSISTANT SURGEON ALEXANDER HOWELL, lately attached to the Sind Horse, has been detained at Sukkur (Sind) by the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals at Kurrachee, owing to the medical officer of that place (Apothecary Wilson) having obtained three months' leave. Dr. Howell will not proceed to Jacobabad until relieved by Mr. Wilson's successor, who will shortly be sent up from Bombay.

MESSRS. WYMAN & Co.'s latest legal publication, No. II. of their series of Indian Handy Books, contains, besides the Municipal Acts applicable to Calcutta, a number of Acts of interest in the other Presidencies as well—namely, the Police, Registration, Divorce, Income Tax, and Stamp Acts. A copious index, no unimportant feature, forms part of the volume. Like Messrs. Wyman's other publications it is well got up, and deservedly called handy. Between the leaves there are blank pages for notes. The book has been edited by Mr. J. V. Woodman, barrister.

WE published a short time ago the names of the vessels that had passed through the Suez Canal from the time of the inauguration up to the 13th January. A statement showing their draught is now before us. The vessels of greatest draught were the Mauritius, 18ft. 2 in; the Leith, 17ft. 6 in.; the Blue Cross, 17 feet; the Asie, Marinus (sailing,) and Ville d'Aigues Mortes, 16ft. 5 in.; and the Brazilian, Queen of the South, Malta, and Viajante (Portuguese sailing ship), 16 feet. The Ville d'Aigues Mortes was bound for Malé Nossi-Bé, the Viajante for Macao, the Malta from Marseilles to Zanzibar, and the others to Bombay. Returns of later dates are looked for with interest, as, if the reports by telegram are correct, the obstacles that prevented vessels of still larger draught from passing through have been removed.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

FROM the Persian Gulf we learn that Azan bin Ghes had marched to Sohar, but there was no definite news as to the position of the Wahabees. Rumours were many and various, some saying that Bræmer had retaken and others that the Wahabees had not left the Gutter coast. Others again said that the Wahabees did not intend to come to Muscat, and that should that be the case Azan intended to march into the Wahabee territory and attack them. Abdul Aziz, the brother of Syud Toorkee, who went to Gwadur for the purpose of organizing the force that was to march from there to Charbar to attack the Oman territory, was on his arrival on shore at first received in a friendly manner, but whenever he mentioned the object of his mission he was seized and would have been killed but for the intercession of the Political Agent, and was then only released on condition that he would go away on the mail steamer that had brought him there. He then went up the Gulf, and said he intended to march for Muscat whenever he could get men. Syud Salem, the fugitive Sultan, was at Kishen, and report said that the Wahabees intended to set him on the Oman throne again.

THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT.

WITH what is practically *carte blanche* allowed to the Reception Committee, we may reasonably expect that Bombay will outshine Calcutta in her magnificence on the occasion of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to our capital of the west. The Reception Committee, and especially their indefatigable president, are at present laboriously scheming so as to produce the very finest possible effect on the occasion, and great preparations are being made for getting up triumphal arches, transparencies, and general decorations and illuminations on a grand scale. We may of course expect that the native town will be ablaze with light and colour; but the Fort and Esplanade will be the localities where the artistic efforts will have full scope. Elphinstone Circle, with the Town Hall as a centrepiece, is expected to be dressed up in a most splendid style with flags and Venetian lamps, &c., while the front of the Town Hall will display an immense transparency with Oriental figures. Beyond the Flora Fountain a large arch will be placed, through which there will be seen a street of gorgeously decorated pyramids, terminating in a wall of light near the sea-wall. This arch and street of pyramids will be in continuation of Church-gate Street, so that the whole may be seen from the Town Hall. The different banks and important buildings in Rampart Row and near the Fountain will be illuminated according to an arranged plan, so as to produce an artistic effect in keeping with the other decorations. The whole Esplanade will be decorated and illuminated, the Money School at the entrance to the native town by the Parel Road forming a principal point. An imposing military display will be erected there, in which will be placed an extensive transparency representing War, surrounded by guns, and stars and other designs in bayonets and swords. The arches and outline of the Arthur Crawford Markets will also be taken advantage of to display several transparencies and other illuminations. These are a few of the points which will form the chief features in the decorations and illuminations; but besides these there will no doubt be many other artistic illuminations which will we hope duly charm the eye of the Prince and "astonish the natives."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 7TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was steadier.

Fair Dhollera 9⅛d.

LONDON, 8TH FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9⅛d.

The Manchester market is steadier but prices are unchanged and a large business is practicable at lower rates.

LONDON, 19TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm.

Fair Dhollera 9⅛d.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight, 1s. 11⅛d.

Oriental Bank shares .....£44 10s.

Chartered „ „ .....£19.

„ Mercantile Bank shares..£33.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares.....£39.

4 per cent. Government Securities..91⅛.

5 „ „ „ ....104.

5½ „ „ „ ....110.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, £68,375,000.

Total notes outstanding, £79,250,000.

THE CHINA MAIL.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN MAN-OF-WAR AND 120 LIVES.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 22ND FEB., 8-32 A.M.

THE steamer Orissa has arrived. She left Hongkong on the 8th, Singapore on the 15th, and Penang on the 17th February.

The United States Corvette Oneida and the P. & O Co.'s s.s. Bombay [Capt. Eyre] came into collision on the 24th January a few miles off Yokohama. The Oneida sank immediately, with a loss of a hundred and twenty (120) lives.

A great fire occurred at Yeddo on the 29th January; over a thousand houses and a portion of the telegraph have been destroyed.

A memorial of the Chambers of Commerce to the Earl of Clarendon has been published.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh will arrive in Bombay on the 11th March.

THE GREAT EASTERN'S PROGRESS.

Yesterday's report was as follows:—

"NOON, 22ND FEBRUARY.

"Latitude, 15 deg. 4 min. N.

"Longitude, 55 deg. 56 min. E.

"Distance run since noon yesterday 137½ knots.

"All well."

VISIT TO BOMBAY BY H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH will, it is expected, arrive at Bombay at the beginning of next month, in order to be present in Bombay at the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. H. H. the Rao will be received at Bombay by a deputation consisting of the Political Secretary to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Garrison, a number of His Excellency the Governor's personal staff, and the Oriental Translator to Government. At Ahmedabad and Surat also His Highness will be received by the chief civil officer and the chief military officer at each place. The salute of 17 guns to which H. H. is entitled will be fired on his arrival at Ahmedabad, Surat and Bombay, and a guard of honour will be in attendance at his reception. The authorities at each of these places will pass His Highness' armed retainers.

SIR SALAR JUNG, K.C.S.I.

ON Monday morning Sir Salar Jung visited the Alexandra Native Girls' Institution in company with Mr. Saunders, Resident at Hydrabad, H. H. Aga Khan's son, Dr. Bhau Dajee, and a few European gentlemen. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the founder and chairman of the institution, Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram, secretary, and Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, a member of the committee of the institution, were present on the occasion and had made excellent arrangements for the reception of His Excellency. Sir Salar and the Resident examined the girls in some of the branches of their studies, and were highly pleased with the intelligence some of them displayed in answering questions put to them.

On the same day Sir Salar Jung was visited at his temporary residence at Girgaum by several European and native merchants, and some of the higher members of the civil service.

Sir Salar paid a visit to Sir Jamestjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., at "Mazagon Castle," yesterday morning in company with Mr. Saunders.

HIS DEPARTURE.

The brief stay in Bombay of Sir Salar Jung terminated yesterday. Since his arrival here he has made good use of his time, and has seen many things which to him must have been new, and also many which if not new must at least have been interesting to him. And not only has his visit been of advantage to him in that respect, but we may venture to say that all who have seen him and come in contact with him have been favourably impressed with his demeanour. His Excellency left yesterday afternoon at a quarter past three o'clock in a special train for Nandgaum accompanied by Mr. Saunders. At the Byculla station, from which the train started, a large number of European and native gentlemen assembled to bid him farewell and witness his departure. Amongst the native gentlemen present were Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy H. H. Aga Khan, the Hon. Byramjee Jejeebhoy, and the Hon. Mungaldas Nathoobhoy. His Excellency with his 150 followers made up a considerable train, and we may mention a noteworthy fact, that he took good care to see that all his attendants were comfortable before himself entering the train. Sir Salar is expected to go from Nandgaum to Akola on Friday.

PLAGUE AT ZANZIBAR.

INTELLIGENCE has been received from Zanzibar by letters of the 15th December last that a virulent type of plague had broken out there about the middle of November, and that within one month a thousand people out of fifty thousand had died from its effects. Consternation prevailed amongst the inhabitants, and trade and other ordinary business was at a standstill. This intelligence was received per English mail via Aden.

THE VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH TO BOMBAY.

IT having been proposed that the masters of ships in this port should combine to take some measures for showing honour to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh on the occasion of his visiting Elephanta, shipmasters are invited to meet to discuss the subject at The Jerusalem at 4 P.M., Monday, 28th February.

W. MAXWELL, ship Calcutta.
JNO. BABOT, ship Rialto.
FRED. PURDON, ship Celestial Empire.
DIGBY MURRAY, ship Houghton Tower.
JNO. KENDALL, ship British Sceptre.
WM. STEWART, ship The Tweed.
BEN. WINGATE, ship Jorawur.
JNO. GARRETT, ship Birkby.
JNO. MILLS, ship British Flag.

ANATOMICAL INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.—Difficulties having been thrown in the way of the ladies obtaining anatomical instruction in Edinburgh, the *Scotsman* learns that the Professor of Anatomy of two out of the other Scotch Universities have come forward to offer to the ladies the instruction which is denied them. The Professor of Anatomy in one of the London schools has also expressed his readiness to make arrangements for their instruction in this branch of science.

EPICURES IN PORK.—Last year a farmer of Gragnague, near Toulouse, had a fat pig stolen just at the time it was fit to kill. This year he fatted up another pig with great care, but exactly on the anniversary of the former robbery the thieves returned and carried off the second pig. They were not, however, wanting in politeness, for ther left the farmer the following letter:—"We found your pig so excellent last year that we were anxious to taste this year's one. We would recommend you to take good care of the pig which you will fatten next year. We should feel obliged by your doing so, for we quite reckon upon tasting it."

MAGISTRATES' OFFICIAL SEALS.

THE following Bill was published in an official Gazette yesterday:—

BILL No. 2 OF 1870.

A Bill to enable the Government of Bombay to prescribe the official seals of the magistrates.

Whereas it is expedient that Government should be empowered from time to time to direct what official seals shall be used by magistrates of whatever designation exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate, it is enacted as follows:—

I. Clause 2 Section III., of Regulation XII. of 1827 is hereby repealed.

II. It shall be lawful for Government from time to time to direct by notification in the *Government Gazette* what official seals shall be used by the several magistrates of police and other magistrates of whatever designation exercising all or any of the powers of a magistrate within the presidency of Bombay.

III. This Act shall come into force on such date as Government may hereafter order by notification in the *Government Gazette*.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The use of a seal in the process of every magistrate's court is required by law. But no exact form of seal is prescribed except in the case of the zillah magistrate under clause 2 section 3 of Regulation XII. of 1827, which clause it is now proposed to repeal by the present bill, which is intended to empower Government to prescribe the form of seal to be used by the magistrates of whatever grade or designation in the Bombay presidency.

H. P. ST. G. TUCKER.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

BOMBAY.

MISCHIEF BY A MAD DOG.—On Monday a mad dog bit three natives at Byculla. The dog was killed on the spot and the men sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE head coachman to His Excellency the Governor reported to the police on Monday the theft of a few currency notes out of his box. He suspected another coachman who had left Bombay.

PRESENT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.—The Hon'ble Byramjee Jeejeebhoy has presented the Municipality with about four hundred flower pots, to be put into the garden in the compound of the Arthur Crawford Markets, Esplanade.

YESTERDAY one Hurka Nursee died at his house at Mandvie, in consequence of injuries received by the fall of a bale of cotton. The police reported the matter to the Coroner, and a warrant was granted for the disposal of the body.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On Monday a Hindoo woman named Jaiwuntee, accidentally fall into a tank at Matoonga while washing her clothes, and was drowned. She was taken out by means of drags. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

HOT WEATHER AT BASSEIN.—For the last two or three days the weather has been tremendously hot in the neighbourhood of Bassein. On Sunday last at mid-day the thermometer inside Mr. W. W. Ansell's bungalow at Gokira, near Bassein, stood at 98 degrees, and on Monday it ranged as high as 97 degrees. There was an exceedingly hot wind from the south.

OPENING OF THE CIRCUS.—Mr. Harvey's "National" Circus will be opened to-night in the fine tent which has been erected on the Esplanade. The company seems to comprise not a little talent, the stud of horses is pronounced as "splendid," a great trick and dancing horse is announced—and with these attractions we trust the Harveys will be well supported by the people of Bombay.

SERVICE OF SUMMONS.—Yesterday in a case in the High Court, Mr. Justice Westropp remarked on looking at the order for substituted service by fixing a copy of the summons on the door of the last known place of abode of the defendants and on the Court House, that the usual mistake had been made in this case in not mentioning in the Judge's order the house upon which the summonses were to be fixed. His lordship added that in future he would not act on orders in which that was not stated.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—At the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Westropp, Mr. Taylor appeared for the plaintiffs and obtained decree in a suit against Narrondass Anandjee for Rs. 30,000, amount of call of Rs. 200 per share on 150 shares, and in another against Mooljee Shamjee for Rs. 2,000, amount of call on 10 shares. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiff and obtained decree in a suit by Nonsee Carmsey against a widow named Pooniabaee for Rs. 3,694, the balance of an account.—The following cases were also disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley. Ishwardas Ramdas, represented by Mr. Bal Mungesh Wagle, sued Byramjee Hormusjee Cama for Rs. 23,087-14-7, principal and interest due on an account. The sum mentioned in the plaint was Rs. 26,652-10-7, but since the institution of the suit Rs. 4,264 had been received from the defendant. In the correspondence between the solicitors of the parties, the solicitor for the defendant had admitted the claim. His Lordship gave decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 23,087-14-7, with interest on that sum at 9 per cent per annum from 5th October 1869 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment. Dyal Bhimjee, represented by Mr. Starling, also received judgment for Rs. 2,213-9-9, on an adjusted account, with interest at 9 per cent per annum from 15th October 1868 till judgment, costs, and 6 per cent per annum on the judgment till payment. Speedy execution was also granted.

WE note the arrival in this station, of Mr. H. P. LeMesurier, agent of the Railway Company.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Feb. 9.

A SERMON was read at the Prarathana Samaj yesterday (Sunday) calling upon the admirers of Baboo Keshub Chander Sen to subscribe a sum of money to be forwarded to the Baboo in token of the heart-felt sympathy of his friends in Bombay. Gent

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE forty-second annual meeting of the Bombay Tract and Book Society was held in the rooms at the Depository on Monday evening—Major Candy in the chair. There was a pretty fair attendance.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Secretary (the Rev. Mr. Bowen) read the annual report, of which the following were the chief portions :—

"There have been no changes in the membership of this committee during the last year calling for special remark. Some of our brethren have left the country, but with the hope of returning. We should except, however, the Rev. C. I. Cameron (to whom we are indebted for a valuable English pamphlet addressed to our native youth); he has been obliged by ill-health to remove to Australia, without expectation of returning. The Rev. Jas Paterson, of the Harbour Mission, is also leaving India. We have been permitted to welcome again in India the Rev. J. S. S. Robertson and the Rev. C. Harding. Our issues have been larger this last year than in any former year; close upon 150,000, excluding imported works, and apart from those of the C. V. E. Society. The highest figure ever attained before was 136,538, in 1863. The average circulation in the ten years 1850-59 was 61,400 ; that of the last ten years has been 88,444. The great impulse was given in 1862 when new regulations regarding colportage were adopted, regulations by which the Society took upon itself the burden of sustaining the colporteur. In our report of last year we exhibited an amount of printing much in excess of the issues in 1868. It was thought necessary, in consequence, to keep down, somewhat, the printing in 1869. We have printed about 110,000 copies against 129,000 in 1868. But as our issues have mounted up to the unprecedented figure of 150,000, and as a very large number of our tracts are out of print, it will be necessary for us to print to a larger extent than in any previous year."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Under this head were mentioned. —"The Children of the Bible"—Marathi. 91pp. 8vo.) A translation of one of the Religious Tract Society's most popular works by Mrs. Fairbank of the American Marathi Mission ; "'Tis all for the Best" (Marathi 40 pp. 12mo.) a well known and much esteemed English work translated, made by Mrs. Bruce of Rahoori. "God, our Creator, Preserver, Redeemer and Judge" (Guzarati)—a tract by the Rev. Dhunjibhai Nowroji in the form of a handbill, intended for gratuitous distribution ; and "Commentary on Mark," (Marathi 8vo., in the press) by the Rev. R. G. Wilder, of the Kolapore Mission, in continuation of his Commentary on Matthew, published some years ago. At the suggestion of J. Murdoch, Esq., and by his liberality the Society had offered prizes for two poetical tracts in Marathi, embodying some Scriptural subject illustrative of the plan of salvation. Some metrical compositions of this character in the vernaculars of other parts of India had been exceedingly popular and had been attended with much blessing. Several poems in manuscript had been received in response to the offer thus made. Since the report had been prepared a prize of Rs. 75 had been awarded to Mr. Krishna Ratnaji Sangale of Ahmednuggur, for a poetical tract, entitled, "The True Salvation." The Society had been indebted to the Rev. Sidoba Misal for an original tract on caste, specially adapted for circulation among the Koonbies, which they hoped to print during the coming year. They had not yet received from the translator any portion of the Annotated Para. New Testament.

REPRINTS.—In addition to the prints referred to in list of print the report stated—"We have republished "The Indian Pilgrim," a translation of Mrs. Sherwood's well-known allegory, made by Mr. Price, late of the Uncovenanted Service. The present edition is in 12mo. (pp. 253). A new edition of the Book of Life of Mahommed, (which was specially prepared for publication in India) has been printed. This translation was made by the late Rev. Hari Ramchundra. We have also printed a new edition, carefully revised by the author, of the Rev. Dr. J. M. Mitchell's Sanscrit Verses, with English and Marathi translations. We have for the first time availed ourselves of the stereotyping process. The First Book for Children, both in Balbodh and in Modi, has been printed from stereotyple plates prepared with great care at the Education Society's Press, and we have every reason to be satisfied with the appearance of these editions."

ISSUES.—After giving a list of the vernacular tracts and books issued during the last year the report stated—"The issues in 1868 were 81,967 ; those of 1869 (151,972) were, it will be seen, 70,000 in advance. Of imported tracts we have issued about 2,500 in English, and 1,500 in various continental languages. Of the vernacular works published on account of the Christian Vernacular Education Society 16,180 were issued, of which 1,047 were Marathi, 498 Guzarati, and 135 Hindustani, Hindi and Arabic. The issues of English books were 11,985. We have supplied the paper for the printing of the *Dayanodaya*, the semi-monthly Christian Magazine published by the American Mission. Our total issues have been over 200,000."

CIRCULATION.—Twenty colporteurs engaged in selling the vernacular publications of the Society have (said the report) received aid this last year in accordance with our colportage regulations. Seven or eight of these have laboured in Bombay and its neighbourhood ; the remainder chiefly in the Deccan. They have carried on their work under the superintendence of missionaries. Mr. Cooke of the Nassick reports that about 5,200 tracts have been circulated in the Nassick districts, a larger number, we believe, than in former years. He, and others from whom we have heard, express their confidence that the tracts and books are instrumental of good, and contributing in no small degree to the diffusion of the light of the Gospel. The following extract is from a letter written by the Rev. J. Guest, Tanjore, to whom we had forwarded a supply of Marathi publications. "These books have already done much good in the palace, for I had the pleasure to baptize two Marathi young men, well-educated and brought up in the palace. Such a thing was never heard of before, and I hear others intend to follow the example." We have heard of another instance in which an English tract from our depository was made the instrument of awakening one who has since united with Christ's people.—The following incident related by the Rev. Mr. Ozanne gives a very good idea of the way in which our tracts often take effect, and of the way in which they are often hindered :—" Some time ago a Brahmin came to the colporteur and begged the loan of a book, saying that he was very poor and unable to buy it, but if trusted he would take great care of it and duly return it. The colporteur lent him the book that he asked for. After a few days he brought it back and asked for another. In this manner he received from time to time several books, and after a time confessed that by the reading of these he was led to see the folly of his own religion and to desire to become a Christian. The man came to see me, confessed his faith in Christ, but said that he was afraid to be baptized on account of his relations." Our connection with the colporteur is through the Missionary or Native Pastor, under whom he is labouring, and who certifies to his monthly sales, and upon whom we rely for the exercise of such supervision as may be necessary to guard against anything like abuse of the trust reposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.—We are indebted to the Religious Tract Society for a grant of 167 cuts for the illustration of our tracts. We have also received advice of the shipment of a grant of paper, 450 reams, and of £25 worth of English tracts. We have much pleasure in mentioning this renewed expression of their kind interest.

FINANCES.—The receipts on account of sales in 1869 amounted to Rs. 8,972. To this should be added about Rs. 900, the proceeds of the sales of vernacular tracts appropriated to colporteurs and not brought into account. The entire proceeds of sales is just about the same as it was in 1868. The contributions amounted to Rs. 1,806. The net income from rents was Rs. 2,586. The expenditure on printing was Rs. 3,663 ; on imported books Rs. 5,286 ; on books purchased in India, Rs. 400 ; on colportage Rs. 513 ; on the establishment Rs. 1,235 ; for postage, freight and other petty expenses Rs. 980. The sale of English periodicals yielded Rs. 2,026, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year. The receipts exceeded the expenditure by about Rs. 1,050, but this ischiefly owing to the fact that a considerable amount of printing done in 1869 remains to be paid for. We begin the new year with a balance of Rs. 5,302. This is an encouraging state of matters ; but as there are now fifty of our tracts needing to be reprinted, this balance will all be required.

CONCLUSION.—The report concluded with these words —" On the whole in reviewing the operations of the last year we find occasion for encouragement and thankfulness. We have reason to believe that some hundreds of thousands of persons in Western India have read the vernacular publications of this Society, and have thus come in contact with Gospel truth in the tongues in which they were born. God's work, we are assured, shall not return unto him void ; by which we understand not that it will always accomplish the salvation of those who hear or read it, but that it shall accomplish the pleasure of the Lord and prosper in the thing whereto he has sent it. When we are hearing of the conversion of nations from the darkness of idolatry to the light of an accepted Gospel, especially of nations so strangely welded together as the people of India are by caste, it is matter of congratulation when we have to any extent been enabled to bear testimony against the beliefs by which they have been so long held in bondage, and to exhibit to them the great teachings of the Gospel concerning God and salvation. There is reason to believe that the truth is doing an important work even when from the multitudes addressed very few have received grace to confess Christ. But we entreat the friends of this Society to bear in mind that God is pleased to bestow the blessings of redemption in answer to prayer, and will be enquired of by the house of Israel to do for them. May daily prayer follow the daily distribution of the word."

The Rev. J. S. S. Robertson moved—" That the report be adopted, printed, and circulated." He thought that the members of the society had good reason to congratulate themselves on the very satisfactory report which had just been read. There had been a large amount of tracts and books put into circulation throughout the country, and one thing that struck him was that a great portion of them had been sold. There was a time, not beyond the memory of some of them, when not a single tract was sold in the Marathi country, but now they had the satisfaction of knowing that natives were not willing to take them even though they contained much religious truth, but gave of their money in order to get them. Another important branch of their work was the publication and circulation of school books to all the vernacular schools instituted by the missionaries in the different parts of India. But not only did the society undertake the publication and circulation, but they got the books composed—some of their members who had gone to their rest had been the authors of several of their best tracts, some of their brethren who were still in the country, and others who had gone to their native land, had also composed a number of the tracts, and a good many of those that had been published in recent years had, he was happy to say, been composed by their native converts, some of whom occupied a high and influential position amongst the native community. There was one other fact brought out in the report, which was encouraging, that they were beginning to introduce native verses. No literature could be complete without poetry, and he hoped this was only a beginning of that good work, and that in days to come they would see many books, in verse stirring, heart-stirring verse, for the education of the people of this country. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman concluded by remarking that the sales did not cover the cost of the books, and that the balance now on hand would soon be swallowed up, and urging on all to assist according to their means and the exigencies of the society in helping in the publication of good reading for the youth of this country, in increasing the funds and enlarging the membership.

The Rev. J. Small seconded the adoption of the report, which was at once agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Storrs then delivered a neat address on the benefits of the society.

Moved by the Rev. C. Harding, seconded by Dr. Joynt —Resolved that the following gentlemen be requested to act as office-bearers for the ensuing year :—President : Major Candy—Committee : Lieut.-Colonel Annesley ; J. Burgess, Esq. ; Dr. W. S. Eccles ; A. R. Gordon, Esq. ; A. J hnstone, Esq. ; S. Macdonald, Esq. ; W. Maidment, Esq. ; Jas. Morris, Esq. ; Dr. W. P. Partridge ; E. D. Stead, Esq. ; A. Taylor, Esq. ; Dr. Trestrail ; J. Vitters, Esq. ; Dr. David Young; and all Protestant ministers who are members of the society. Secretary, Mr. G. Bowen ; Treasurer, J. B. Paterson Esq. The rev. gentleman gave some accounts of his work at Sholapore, referring to the good the publications of the society promoted there and within the Nizam's territories. The attendance at the meeting was not so good as he had seen it six or seven years ago, but he was sure that a society such as that most flourish.

Dr. Joynt in seconding the resolution remarked that after so much had been said, and so well, by previous speakers in support of the objects of the society, it was not desirable that he should detain the meeting at that late hour. He would merely observe with reference to what had fallen from a gentleman who had spoken in favour of supplying a literature suitable for educated native youths, that the means and appliances of this society appeared to be better suited to this purpose than some of even his best friends were aware. If educated natives wished to enquire into the claims of Christianity, there was in the Depository an admirable little work, by an American citizen, entitled "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," in which the writer, taking human nature for his text, showed, first, that man will worship—that in fact he may in this view be denominated a "religious animal." He was aware certain French travellers had asserted that they had found tribes without any idea of a god ; but even granting this to be correct, was the exception to be taken as the rule? Were we, because some men were born blind or had become so through disease, to pluck out our eyes and maintain that vision was a mere delusion? The second position of this writer was that man will become morally like the object of his worship. Here was the strongest possible motive for exertion in support of this society, whose object was to substitute a healthy Christian literature for that mere garbage of the English press, which the native youth, alas! too greedily swallowed ; and to present to the natives of this country the most elevating object of worship—the God of Christianity. He said this in no boastful spirit ; he knew that Christians were not what their religion required them to be ; but he believed that educated natives themselves admitted the unequalled excellence of the Christian moral system. Again, they had in the Depository "Pearson on Infidelity," and a most carefully prepared edition of "Butler's Analogy," by Dr. Angus. But time did not admit of further remark on these, or even of any particular mention of the admirable Educational Series with which the Depository was supplied. As a well-wisher of the society, he begged to second the resolution.

The appointment of the Committee was at once agreed to, and the meeting then separated—the Benediction being pronounced by the Rev. D. Macpherson.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th February.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th February.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 21st February to 8 P.M. of the 22nd Febrary is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	29 39	3 0
,, Calcutta	11 52	0 30
,, Madras	10 24	0 50

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govinda Tittoo, from Aleppoy.
Bimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashopa Bhoja, Moorasasett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Tamchund Oomed at Goochee Challee, from Deesa.
Ananth Pundrung Sett, Koombar Tookdy, Kethwady, from Mangalore.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 22nd—Cable communication perfect to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 18th February, 6-30 P.M., via Russia, 15th February, 1-7 P.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 22nd, 7-54 A.M.—English mail steamer from Calcutta signalled.

THE 77TH REGIMENT.

AMONG the Agra Brigade Orders of the 15th instant was the following, relating to the departure from Agra of the gallant 77th :—

"The 77th Foot being about to leave Agra and to proceed home, Brigadier-General Stannus is desirous of recording the high opinion he entertains of this excellent regiment. Just one year has elapsed since the 77th arrived at Agra, and during that period the Brigadier-General has had every reason to be satisfied with its well organized system of discipline. No regiment could have given less trouble than the 77th, and this must primarily be attributable to the successful efforts on the part of the commander and those under him to make the duties of the soldiers as little irksome as possible in the trying climate of the plains of India. Those who have visited the regimental institutions of the 77th, must have observed the great pains that have evidently been taken to contribute to the comfort and happiness of the men, and from personal observation the Brigadier-General can confidently assert that the arrangements made with this end in view are unsurpassed by any regiment in the service. The Lieutenant Governor of these provinces very recently, in a marked manner, expressed his appreciation of the regiment, and the Brigadier-General now assures Colonel Kent and all under his command that they have his best wishes in the future, and he firmly believes that, constituted as it is at present, the 77th Regiment will continue to maintain, wherever it may be located, the high character which acquired for it so much popularity during its residence in Agra."

A HARD CASE.

We learn that Major Parish, the officer lately removed from the service for declining to volunteer for, and protesting against being made to serve in, the Royal Artillery, has just left Delhi for Bombay en route to England under very distressing circumstances, his funds being quite insufficient to meet the heavy travelling expenses home of himself and his family, consisting of his wife, two grown-up daughters, one son of twelve, and two children under seven years of age. As a preliminary hardship therefore they were compelled to travel in the rail *third class* ! But we trust the railway companies will show more consideration in the matter than the Government has done ; and an attempt has we believe been made to raise a subscription for their benefit in Delhi. The saying of Talleyrand, "not a crime only but a blunder," was never more applicable than in this case. We all know how several officers lately, some of whom had not been even treated with a particle of *injustice*, but only profited by a legal flaw in court martial proceedings, have gone home and instituted proceedings against the Duke of Cambridge and the several Secretaries of State concerned, with the most complete success ; but here is an officer turned out of the Indian army and ruined for merely doing what *nearly every officer of the native army did*—declining to volunteer for general service ! Again, all native infantry officers who remained local have obtained promotion in their *cadres* by the defection of their seniors into the Staff Corps, and there can be no reasonable doubt that Major Parish should, and eventually will, obtain the pension of what ought to be his rank, viz. full colonel—according to the terms under which he entered the service.—*Delhi Gazette.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

COLONEL HUNTER, the paymaster of Allahabad, (now on leave, but expected to return to India by the end of next month), is likely to be appointed to officiate for Colonel Mundy, the presidency paymaster, who proceeds to England on six months' leave early in April next.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE Chief Commissioner was expected at Jubbulpore February 21st or 22nd to arrange for Lord and Lady Mayo's reception there, and their further progress. Lady Mayo will be the guest of the Commissioner, Colonel Spence. The Viceroy attended by the Chief Commissioner will start on his journey towards Nagpore on the evening of the 25th instant, so that he will be in Jubbulpore for a few hours only.

THE Oxford and Cambridge annual dinner took place on Thursday evening, February 17, at the Town Hall, Calcutta. About forty members of the Universities sat down to dinner ; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese being in the chair, supported by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Hon'ble Fitzjames Stephen, Q. C. After the usual loyal toasts, the Right Rev. Chairman proposed the toast of the evening —"The Universities," which was received with all the honours ; and Mr. Stephen then proposed the health of the Chairman, who replied in a witty and appropriate speech. Among those present were the Hon'ble Messrs. Norman and Markby, the Hon'ble Major Bourke, the Rev. Mr. Matthew, the Rev. Mr. Milner, chaplain of the Galatea, Messrs. G. C. Paul, A. Mackenzie, &c., &c. —*Englishman.*

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY AGAINST THE BANK OF HINDOSTAN.

THE suit by the liquidator of the Bank of Bombay against the Bank of Hindostan, China and Japan, with regard to the 25 lakh loan to Premchund Roychund, came on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent on Friday and Saturday last. The suit is to recover Rs. 1,57,296, the balance of the Rs. 2,00,000, which at the meeting on 27th April the defendants agreed to contribute towards the loan. The pleadings are the same as in the case already disposed as against the Asiatic Banking Corporation, only in their written statement the Bank of Hindostan urge that they are a joint-stock company, registered in England under the supervision of the Companies' Act, 1862, now being wound up voluntarily under the High Court of Chancery, and that the plaintiffs have not obtained the leave of that court to commence or carry on these proceedings against them.

On the case being called on Friday, the Acting Advocate General and Mr. Green (instructed by Messrs Rimington, Hore and Langley) appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Messrs. Marriott, McCulloch, and Cooper, instructed by Messrs Leathes, for the defendants.

It was agreed that the evidence in the suits against the Oriental and Asiatic Banks, so far as properly applicable, should be taken as evidence in this suit, subject to all objections so far as valid. The same issues were then raised as in the Asiatic Bank case, and an additional one was framed as to whether the suit could be maintained in the absence of leave from the Court of Chancery. As the defandants were sued on an agreement signed by them they had to begin and endeavour to get rid of the agreement. The question had already been decided by the appeal court in the affirmative, but Mr. Marriott said the defendants desired to raise the point on appeal as to whether the Court had jurisdiction to maintain this suit. The previous decision had been given by Chief Justice Couch and Sir Charles Sargent in the case reported in the Bombay High Court Reports as the Bank of Hindoostan, China and Japan vs. Premchund Rhaichand. The former name stands for that commonly known in Bombay and elsewhere as Premchund Roychund ; one of the learned judges remarked that it appeared throughout their notes as "Premchund Roychund," and that the classical way of spelling the names in the reports was exceedingly inconvenient.

Mr. Marriott in stating the case for the defendants said they would show the circumstances under which the Bank of Hindostan obtained Rs. 1,50,000 from the Bank of Bombay. Premchund was indebted to the Bank of Hindostan Rs. 1,50,000 on current account advanced only on the 26th, and that sum was paid to the latter by the Bank of Bombay on two cheques granted by Premchund on the 28th, and cashed on the understanding that if Premchund's securities were not deposited with the Bank of Bombay, the Rs. 1,50,000 was to be re-paid. It was doubtful whether this understanding was in writing, but Mr. Robertson of the Bank of Bombay declined to cash the cheques unless an undertaking to that effect were made.

Mr. Justice Westropp said there was a difference between this and the case of the Asiatic as to the share of the spoil obtained, but still the same reason for not pressing Premchund existed with regard to the Bank of Hindostan—that was, that they were party to the agreement for upholding Premchund and so their claim would not be pressed at a pressing one. He would not let this additional fact as to the promise to return the Rs. 1,50,000 made it peculiarly dishonourable in the defendants to contest this claim.

Mr. Marriott said that by not returning the cheques the plaintiffs had placed the defendants in an unfair position as regarded Premchund, for latterly they could not recover from him.

Sir Charles Sargent remarked that as the defendants' manager knew at the time he signed the documents of 15th May that the securities had not been lodged by Premchund, they could not now complain that they had not been lodged—they could not say they had been deceived.

Mr. Justice Westropp presumed the defendants were not to call Mr. Thomson to swallow what he said before. According to what was now stated they were not entitled to a rupee of their Rs. 1,50,000 until all the securities had been lodged, and yet they had taken it and had not returned it.

Mr. Marriott replied that it was for the Bank of Bombay to say they had not sufficient security and to ask for re-payment of the Rs. 1,50,000. But they did not do so : from May to September nothing was done. A letter was sent by Mr. Robertson on 8th September, and when Mr. Dunlop came out to take charge of the Bank in October Mr. Robertson told him he would not insist on the undertaking to pay the Rs. 1,50,000.

His Lordship—Do you charge the Bank of Bombay with fraudulently suppressing information ?

Mr. Marriott—We say there was concealment.

His Lordship said the defendants knew on the 15th that the securities were not lodged, and that Mr. Robertson was pressing Premchund to complete them, yet he made no enquiry, but blindly signed the document of 15th May,—and would any Court of Equity hold that a party could take the ground of concealment under such circumstances ?

Mr. Marriott remarked that in October Mr. Robertson told Mr. Dunlop the securities would be sufficient, and the latter drew out the balance of Rs. 1,45,000 without objection. He held that that was tantamount to a waiver of the claim under the undertaking to repay the Rs. 1,50,000.

His Lordship said that was no doubt because the defendants had undertaken to pay the two lakhs as per document of 15th May.

Mr. Marriott replied that the Bank of Bombay appeared to have considered themselves covered by the securities lodged in September 1866.

His Lordship said they had no doubt relied on the signature of the defendants to the document of 15th May. The fact was, the defendants did not dare refuse to sign the document when it was brought to them. Mr. Thomson, as their agent, was present at the meeting, and he made no objection on the 15th May, and where was the concealment?

Sir Charles Sargent observed that by signing that document the defendants waived any objection to the effect that it did not correctly state the terms of the agreement which was come to at the meeting.

Mr. Marriott replied that there must be a full disclosure to make a waiver binding, and in this case there was nothing in the document to show a waiver was intended.

Mr. Justice Westropp thought there was a great deal to show that there was a remission of the stipulation.

Mr. Marriott said that at the time Mr. Thomson signed the agreement, he was entitled to suppose that the Bank of Bombay had not advanced the amount of the securities to Premchund. There had not been full disclosure to which, as principals, the defendants were entitled, and Mr. Thomson had signed in ignorance of material facts. The learned counsel then referred to authorities to show that the defendants were entitled to the benefit of stipulations which had been omitted from the agreement.

[In the course of the argument it was remarked from the Bench that it was much to be regretted this case was not heard before the judgment in the other case was given, and it also observed that it was as well the other judgments had not yet been published as they might have given counsel rather a long text.]

The case was then passed at this stage, and on its being resumed next morning,

Mr. Marriott argued that the Court ought to look behind the agreement of 15th May and see whether all the terms were embodied in the agreement.

Mr. Justice Westropp said the Court had evidence that they were known on the 27th April which were not embodied in the agreement of 15th May.

Mr. Marriott said that relieved him of that part of the case, and he would ask the Court to consider whether the conduct of the defendants showed a substitution or a waiver, and whether under the circumstances the plaintiffs were bound by the payment. The transactions was that of principal and agent, and there was not sufficient disclosure to permit of a substituted agreement or a waiver. On 15th May the real state of things was that a large portion, twenty lakhs, of the money had been paid away, and even according to their Lordships' holding the Bank of Bombay had not been sufficiently put in statu quo.

His Lordship said it was not suggested that Mr. Robertson had attempted to conceal anything, he and Mr. Thomson were on friendly terms, the latter knew that the securities had not been lodged, and with all that knowledge Mr. Thomson had not complained that he took a "leap in the dark" or that anything was suppressed that he might have known of by taking the least pains. His being told that the securities had not yet been lodged, though twice asked for, all but suggested that he should ask how much short they were. The probability, his Lordship thought, was that Mr. Thomson did not, though he might not now recollect it—of course it was not to be expected that after two or three years one could have things vivid on his memory, but from what Mr. Thomson did recollect one might see what the probability was.

Mr Marriott remarked that of course the proposition could not be supported had the parties not been at arm's length.

His Lordship—*Arm's* length ! Why, the parties seem to have had their arms round each other's necks. (Laughter.) The parties, his Lordship said, had been co-adventurers and the acquiescence of the defendants in what the plaintiffs did, after knowing what had been done, was a ratification. They were in a position different from that of the Oriental Bank. In that case Mr. Moir only knew of the valuation from a Bombay newspaper which he saw in London ; but here there was a private arrangement that three banks were not to be pressed for money and the Bank of Hindostan was one—then the defendants took one and a half lakhs of the five lakhs to which they had no right—they did not inform the co-adventurers—they became aware of the valuation, and then they signed this document of 15th May. They had been aware of the great difference between the valuation of the securities and the amount promised, and yet they never said they were objection ; and were they not to be held bound, even supposing they had not the full light of events shining upon them, when they signed the document on the 15th May ?—certainly it would appear they had the three parts, and the fourth part was within their reach if they chose to stretch out their hands. The defendants had become aware of the valuation, and yet they never said they were surprised into signing the agreement, but allowed Mr. Robertson to give up his claim for the Rs. 1,50,000.

Mr. Marriott said the last act was the drawing of the Rs. 1,45,000, and then the Bank of Bombay seemed to have gone asleep. The Bank of Hindostan had never been got any claim for the money, and he did not know that they expected ever to be called upon. The Bank of Bombay could not have looked upon the agreement as a waiver or a substitution, because they gave no full disclosure of all the facts and the matter was so hazy.

His Lordship—What do you call haze ? You were told there had been a valuation and that the securities had not been lodged:—if there is any haze there, its of your own creation. You were in a very different position from Mr. Moir. He asked —"Have you got the securities ?" and they said "No ;" and then he replied, "Very well, I want sign." Why did you not ask ? You knew they had not the securities and were satisfied, never grumbled, never returned the money which you had taken from the understanding that you were to return it if the securities were not sufficient. I think you will find it difficult to show that Mr. Robertson would have let you off without the agreement to return the Rs. 1,50,000 if you had not signed the document on 15th May.

Mr. Marriott replied that had the cheques not been paid then the Bank of Hindostan could have recovered from Premchund, but the Bank of Bombay by honouring the cheques had taken the opportunity from them.

Sir Charles Sargent—Is it reasonable to suppose you would not have signed the document if you had had perfect knowledge of the state of the securities ? When you had the Rs. 1,50,000, and on your refusal to sign Mr. Robertson might have called on you for it, can we suppose your knowledge would have affected your action ?

Mr Justice Westropp—I should like to know how you would have drawn the defence if Mr. Robertson had sued for the Rs. 1,50,000 on the ground that the securities had not been given. Was it by the *laches* of Mr. Robertson ?

Mr. Marriott—If he chose to jeopardise our claim.

His Lordship—Now put the defence in form.

Mr. Marriott—On that particular date probably he could recover but he could not recover after that. The deficiency was not known till June when the securities were realized, and then we say that at that time they could not recover the Rs. 1,50,000, because by their *laches* they had jeopardized our claim against Premchund.

After some further argument,

His Lordship asked Mr. Marriott—When you say there was not a full disclosure, is it your contention that Mr. Robertson was bound to assemble a council of barristers, solicitors, or even bank managers before he sent out this document ?

Mr. Marriott—He does not seem to have taken much care.

His Lordship—I must say your equity is very elastic. Have you received instructions from home saying "No compromise in this case" ?

Mr. Marriott—I don't know what the instructions are.

His Lordship—I recollect in another case it came out that the Bank at home had given instructions to the manager here to make "*No compromise.*"

Mr. Marriott said in reply to the Court that the defendants had paid all their creditors except one in full. They had plenty of money. The learned counsel quoted a number of cases in support of his argument, and concluded by submitting that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover in this suit.

Two witnesses were then called for the defence, Mr. Justice Westropp remarking that the Court hoped Mr. Marriott would limit himself as much as possible to the new part of the case—in fact they did not think it would be fair to Mr. Thomson to take him over the old ground.

Mr. Thomson, manager of the Bank of Hindostan in April 1866, then deposed—On 27th or 28th April Premchund Roychund was due the Bank between five and six lakhs of rupees. On 28th April Premchund gave me two cheques on the Bank of Bombay, one for Rs. 1,00,000, and one for Rs. 50,000. I sent these to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Hindostan Bank. Mr. Robertson sent for me when I sent the cheques, and I went over to the Bank of Bombay and saw him. He said he did not think he had got securities sufficient to cover the cheques presented including my own. He declined to pass them. I told him that I required money very badly that day, and that if he did not get the necessary securities, I would return the money. I thought if he got sufficient securities to cover the drawings up to the 28th, I would bear nothing more of my undertaking ; that is certainly what I meant. He then passed the cheques to the credit of the Bank of Hindostan. The next communication I had with him regarding these cheques was on the 8th September. It arose in this way :—the Inspector of the Bank of Hindostan was in Bombay at that time and he went to the Bank of Bombay to cheque the balance, and then it was that Mr. Robertson told the Inspector that the Bank of Bombay might have a claim for a lakh and a half paid by cheques of Premchund Roychund. On hearing this from the inspector I either saw Mr. Robertson or wrote to him expressing surprise at such a claim. I got an answer dated 8th September 1866. The letter, which was here put in, said—

"My dear Thomson,—Our security clerk is absent to-day. I cannot lay my hand on that letter. I am certain there is one, but when I think the matter over I don't think we can hold you responsible now as we paid other people after we paid you."

Mr. Robertson refers to a letter as having been signed, but I don't think I gave a written undertaking to refund the Rs. 1,50,000. That is all I heard of Premchund's cheques for Rs. 1,50,000. I do not remember having any other communication with Mr. Robertson on the subject.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—So far as I can recollect I have stated all that I *said* in giving the undertaking. Between 28th April and 15th May 1866 our Bank was at times hard up and we needed assistance from the Bank of Bombay. We were under considerable obligations to it, but some days we had a credit balance. The Bank of Bombay had bought our bills on Calcutta, but that was before there was any mention of Premchund's liabilities and it was to suit their own convenience.

Re-examined by Mr. Marriott—I can't say whether it was before or after signing the document of 15th May that we borrowed from the Bank of Bombay.

Mr. H. G. Dunlop, agent in Bombay for the liquidators of the Bank of Hindostan, deposed—I was appointed manager of the Hindostan Bank and arrived in Bombay and took charge on 25th September 1866. On 10th October I called on Mr. Robertson of the Bank of Bombay together with Stuart the Inspector of the Bank of Hindostan, with reference to the position of the Bank's balance. I made a note at the time in my diary and have refreshed my memory by it. The [illegible] was admitted. the Bank's overdraft and guarantees—the Rs. 1,50,000 and the Premchund [illegible]. With regard to the Rs. 1,50,000 Mr. Robertson said he believed he could not [illegible] to it, as he had made subsequent payments. As to the 25 lakh loan he said our share was 2 lakhs, but he believed the securities would cover everything. The Bank stopped payment in England on 13th November 1866, we received the telegram on 22nd. We then had a cash balance of Rs. 1,45,389. I drew it on the 29th November. I called on Mr. Robertson and told him I should draw the money, and also wrote him a letter to that effect. He made no objection. The Bank of Hindostan had deposited a large quantity of shares with the Bank of Bombay for the overdraft. They returned them to me when I paid off the debt. They were 30 shares in the Bank of Bombay standing in the name of the Bank of Hindostan. I sold these in December and the transfer was completed with the assent of the Bank of Bombay.

Cross-examined by the Advocate General—When the Bank of Hindostan stopped payment, £28 out of £250 on the shares had been called up. The bulk of the shares was held in England. The nominal capital was £4,000,000 and at least £60 per share remains uncalled. Premchund had stopped payment when I went to Mr. Robertson. I believe it was about the end of August that he stopped payment. I made no memorandum in my diary of the conversation with Mr. Robertson at the Bank of Bombay along with Mr. Stuart. No claim was mentioned, except that for the 25 lakh loan was mentioned, and Mr. Robertson said he expected the securities would cover everything. There is no mention in my memorandum of any claim for Rs. 1,50,000. I did not dispute the claim in respect of the 25 lakh loan. I did not know the circumstances of that loan, I only knew there had been such a transaction. I took over charge from Mr. Thomson without any mention of this transaction, except in the vaguest manner. I was in Calcutta when the loan was granted and had nothing to do with acting as manager of the Agra Bank, written about a week after the loan was made. The whole of the affairs were being examined by the Inspector and I took charge rather from him than from Mr. Thomson.

Re-examined—When I called on Mr. Robertson, I was not aware of the particular circumstances connected with the 25 lakh loan.

By Mr. Justice Westropp—I took over charge from the Inspector and Mr. Thomson, and was not informed that our liability for the loan was in any way disputed.

The Advocate General then replied on behalf of the plaintiffs. It was, he held, immaterial what Mr. Thomson thought, and it was evident from what he said that he was to give back the Rs. 1,50,000 if the securities were not sufficient. The undertaking as to the Rs. 1,50,000 and the agreement regarding the 2 lakhs were two entirely distinct matters, and though Mr. Robertson had said he did not think the understanding could be acted on, there was no doubt about the promise to pay the 2 lakhs. He had had a lingering idea that he might recover not only the two lakhs but the Rs. 1,50,000, but he gave up that idea, and the letter had nothing to do with the question before the Court, inasmuch as the plaintiffs were not claiming the Rs. 1,50,000. But he by no means released the Bank of Hindostan from the liability for the 2 lakhs, either by what he said to Mr. Thomson or to Messrs. Steuart and Dunlop—on the contrary it was perfectly clear that in October Mr. Robertson put forward a claim for the 2 lakhs. It was singular that Mr. Dunlop made a note in his diary only as to the Rs. 1,50,000, when it would have been most important for him to make an entry with regard to the 2 lakhs. There had been no dispute of the 2 lakhs, but Mr. Robertson stated the claim, adding "Oh perhaps there won't be much in the two lakhs." A remark which showed that Mr. Robertson must have been very sanguine, and though he was not exactly in a lunatic asylum, he had been most remarkably sanguine in these matters.

Mr. Justice Westropp remarked that from the evidence in the other case he was inclined to take Mr. Robertson's statement as a misrepresentation to Mr. Moir.

The Advocate General remarked that it was remarkable a gentleman connected with an Indian Bank should not have known the circumstances of the 25 lakh loan at a time when that was the topic of conversation of all mercantile classes and bankdiscussed by the Bench. The Bench, however, would be gratified to learn, with reference especially to the remarks that had on a former occasion been made by Mr. Chapman, that Government and the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee had voted money, as also the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the Reclamation Company, so that they had commenced the completion of the outer road from the bandstand up to Walkeshwur. The question he would have to bring forward would be the completion of about a quarter of the whole length, which might very fairly fall upon the Municipality, the whole of the remainder being done by Government and the Railway Company and Esplanade Fee Fund. The details of this scheme, as he said before, would be placed before the Bench at an adjourned meeting.

THE STANDING AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The next business was the nomination of the Standing and Finance Committee for 1870. During the last year, the Chairman said, he had been *ex officio* a member of the committee, but he had not been able to attend more than two or three meetings, and this year he hoped he would be excused altogether from being a member. The Bench knew well the great services which this committee had rendered to the Municipality, and a vote of thanks was due to the committee for their services. If the gentlemen who had served on the committee last year would consent to serve for the ensuing year, the better course would be just to reappoint the committee. Captain Hancock had gone to England, and would be away for a year, and perhaps some gentleman would serve in his place—Mr. Foggo, for instance, who understood accounts well.

Mr. Crawford said that as Captain Hancock had been the only engineer on the committee, it was desirable that his place should be filled by an engineer, and he would propose that Mr. Slater of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, who had always taken great interest in the Municipality and had a practical acquaintance with questions that would come up, should be appointed.

Mr. James Taylor said he understood that Mr. Currey was also going home, and he thought, as the Hon'ble Chairman had suggested, that Mr. Foggo should be appointed with Mr. Ormiston.

Mr. Crawford intimated that Mr. Ormiston had declined to serve on the committee.

Mr Foggo was sorry that he would not be able to serve on the committee.

It was then proposed by the Chairman—"That the following gentlemen be elected members of the Standing and Financial Committees for the year 1870, and that the committees be consultative and have power to fill up any vacancies in their body which may occur during the year—Messrs. C. E. Chapman, C. Currey, G. M. Slater, Dosabhoy Framjee, Narray

Mr. GLADSTONE'S RECREATIONS.

The Premier will not grudge us the peep at him in his private life which we obtain from a Liverpool paper. One day we find him with his son and his nephew busily engaged, by way of recreation, in cutting down a beech tree near Hagley that mea sured fourteen feet in circumference. The process of felling the great tree takes three days of three hours each. Another day we visit him at Hawarden in company with the Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, and we discover him in the act of sawing planks for a job of joiners' work which he had undertaken and nearly finished. Mr. Gladstone has the reputation of being the hardest working man in England. Few men can work so hard as he, and still fewer can in the same amount of time accomplish as much; and we are sure that if he takes to clearing wood or sawing planks he will do it with a will. Even his amusements will be energetic, and he cannot be surprised at the curiosity of a people who like to see their great men at play —when they throw off their official robes and airs, and become ordinary men. Much of a statesman's popularity depends on the ease with which he can take us into his confidence—and, so to speak, into his family. We seem to know him and to like him better if we can follow him like Lord Palmerston to the hunting-field, or like Mr. Bright to a day's fishing, or like Mr. Gladstone to a bout of woodcutting and joining. This is indeed one of the great sources of the pleasure which the English take in political dinners. We like to see our statesmen eating. It did one good to see that wonderful old man, Lord Palmerston, eat with the zest of an Eton school-boy. And so it did one good to see Sir Robert Peel bobbing in his saddle in Rotten-row. Perhaps it may also do us good to see Mr. Gladstone, after a hard morning's work over State papers, throw off the cares of office with his coat, and proceed to wield the axe, the saw, and the plane.—*Daily News.*

DUST AND DISEASE.

One of the most remarkable and, perhaps, one of the most prolific discoveries of modern science, was announced and described by Professor Tyndall in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution on Friday last. The subject of the lecture, which was illustrated by a series of very beautiful experiments or demonstrations, was the very familiar one of "Dust and Disease;" and its object was to show the probability of an intimate connection between atmospheric dust and epidemic diseases. Everybody knows that whenever a direct ray of sunshine crosses a shaded room, its direction is made manifest by a line of apparent vapour. Looking at this vapour it is seen to consist of innumerable particles of dust which float in the atmosphere and, catching and reflecting the sunshine, are rendered visible to us. In the course of some beautiful experiments on the decomposition of vapours by light, Dr. Tyndall found it to be essential that he should get rid of this floating dust. He strained the air through a tube filled with bits of glass wetted with concentrated sulphuric acid, and through another tube filled with bits of marble wetted with caustic potash; he even made it bubble through the liquid acid and the potash solution, but still the dust particles remained in it. He tried various other ways of straining out this dust, but none of them succeeded. At length he passed the air on its way to the tube over the flame of a spirit-lamp, and at once every particle of the dust disappeared. It was, therefore, organic matter, and the flame had burnt it. Passing the air a little more quickly over the flame, a fine blue cloud appeared in the tube—the smoke of the dust particles. The organic and combustible nature of these particles was a discovery, for they had hitherto been taken to be inorganic and incombustible. Air was then passed through a tube which contained a platinum gauge, and it was found that when the platinum was cold the dust particles all passed through with the air, but that when it was made red-hot the dust particles were all consumed. In this case, too, when the air was forced quickly through, a fine blue cloud of smoke appeared, just as in the experiment with the spirit-lamp. An attempt was then made to burn the dust particles by the concentrated rays of a convergent mirror, but it failed; the particles flitted too quickly through the focus of the burning ray to be consumed by it. The next experiment was to put the flame of a spirit-lamp in the path of light which was revealing the floating dust. At once the flame was seen to be surrounded by wreaths of darkness, resembling intensely black smoke. On lowering the flame beneath the beam of light the same dark masses were seen wreathing upwards. "They were at times," said Dr. Tyndall, "blacker than the blackest smoke that I have ever seen issuing from the funnel of a steamer." No experienced observer to conclude that the apparently pure flame of the alcohol required but a beam of sufficient intensity to reveal its clouds of liberated carbon." But when a red-hot poker was placed under the beam the same black wreaths came floating through. A hydrogen flame was next put under it, and the whirling masses of darkness wreathed upwards more copiously than ever. The blackness was therefore nothing but air from which all the dust particles had been burned out, and which, consequently, contained nothing to catch the light and reflect it to the eye as the dust particles do. Here, however, a difficulty came in. The same effect was produced by a copper ball not hot enough to burn the dust, and by a flask filled with hot water. In this case it was found that the air was rarefied by the warmth, and as the dust particles were not heated to the same extent it dropped them and floated upwards without them. Other gases, even common coal gas carefully prepared so as to exclude the dust particles, have the same black appearance when they cross a ray which the dust-laden air renders visible, and if coal gas or hydrogen be let into the top part of a glass shade which has been placed in a sunbeam or a ray of the electric light, the line between the dust-laden air and the gas is rendered visible—where the air is the shade will seem full of the illuminated particles, where the gas is it will appear absolutely empty. "The air of our London rooms is filled with this organic dust, nor is the country air free from its pollution." It only needs a sufficiently powerful beam to make the air appear as a semi-solid rather than a gas. Nobody could in the first instance, without repugnance, place the mouth at the illuminated focus of the electric beam and inhale the dirt revealed there. Yet we are inhaling it every moment, and the wonder is that so small a portion of it should be injurious to health.

What is the portion of this ever-present and all-pervading dust which is injurious to life? Now, it was long believed that epidemic diseases were propagated by malaria, which consisted of organic matter in a state of motor-decay; that when such matter was taken into the body through the lungs or the skin, it had the power of spreading in it a similar decay—yeast was a case in point. Why should not a bit of malarious matter operate in the body as a little leaven, leavening the whole lump? But in 1836 Cagniard de la Tour discovered the yeast plant which when placed in a proper medium grows and spreads and produces what we call fermentation. In the next year Schwann, of Berlin, discovered the plant independently. He also proved that when a decoction of meat is effectually excluded from common air, and supplied solely with air which has been raised to a high temperature, it never putrefies. Putrefaction therefore, he said, came from the air and could be destroyed by a sufficiently high temperature. Helmholtz and Ure repeated and confirmed his experiments; but the high authority of Gay-Lussac, who ascribed putrefaction to oxygen, drove chemists back on the old notion. That notion was finally exploded by Pasteur, who proved that the true ferments are organized beings who find in what we call ferments their necessary food. Side by side with these discoveries grew up the germ theory of epidemic disease. Kircher expressed the idea, and Linnæus favoured it, that epidemic diseases are due to germs which, floating in the atmosphere, enter the body and produce disease by the development of parasitic life. Sir Henry Holland has favoured this theory, which derives its strength from the perfect parallelism between the phenomena of contagious disease and those of life. As an acorn planted in the soil gives birth to an oak which produces a whole crop of acorns, each of which has power to reproduce its parent tree, and thus from a single seed a whole forest may spring, so a germ of disease planted in a human body grows and shakes abroad new germs, which, meeting in other human bodies with their proper food and temperature, finally take possession of whole populations. Thus Asiatic cholera, beginning in a small way in the Delta of the Ganges, spread itself in seventeen years over nearly the whole habitable world. An infinitesimal speck of small-pox virus will develop a crop of pustules, each charged with the original poison. The reappearance of this scourge, as in the case of the Dreadnought at Greenwich, so ably reported on by Dr. Budd and Mr. Busk, is explained by the theory which ascribes it to the lingering of germs about the infected place. Surgeons have long known the danger of admitting air to an opened abscess, and abscesses are always opened by an instrument which carefully excludes the air from contact with the wound. The instrument should, of course, be scrupulously clean; but it can only be made perfectly clean in an atmosphere of dust by being made as hot as its temper will bear. This is not done, and therefore inflammation often sets in after the first operation; rapid putrefaction accompanies it, and the pust, which at first showed no traces of animal life, is now found to be full of active little organisms called vibrios. Professor Lister, from whose letter this fact is derived, contends that this astounding development of animal life is due to the entry of germs into the abscess during the first operation, and their subsequent development by favourable circumstances. Hay fever is another case in point. The celebrated physiologist Helmholz suffers from the 20th of May till the end of June from a catarrh of the upper air-passages, and he has found that during this period, and at no other, his nasal secretions are peopled by these vibrios. They nestle in the cavities of the nose, and a sneeze is necessary to dislodge them. The e are uncomfortable statements, but if the germ-theory is found to be true, it will give definiteness to our efforts to stamp out disease; and it is only by some definite efforts under its guidance that its truth or falsehood can be established. Hence Dr. Tyndall says he reads with sympathy such papers as those of Dr. Budd, of Bristol, on cholera, scarlet fever, and small-pox. Dr. Budd's imagination may occasionally tempt him to a flight beyond his facts, but without this dynamic heat of heart the stolid inertia of the Briton can never be overcome. As long as heat can warm the truth without singeing it much, as long as enthusiasm can overmatch its mistakes by unequivocal examples of success, "so long," said Dr. Tyndall, "I am disposed to give it a fair field to work in, and to wish it God-speed."

Returning to the dust, Dr. Tyndall drew certain practical conclusions from the survey of these two classes of facts. The dust cannot be blown away by ordinary bellows, since the air they send out is equally full of the particles. But fill the nozzle with cotton wool, not too tightly pressed, and the air is filtered, and being then blown across the beam of light, forms a clean band of darkness, like the air from the spirit lamp, or from the heated platinum wire. This was the filter Schroeder used in his experiments on spontaneous generation; it was also turned to account in the excellent researches of Pasteur. Since 1868 Professor Tyndall has constantly employed it himself. The most interesting of all illustrations of this filtering process is furnished by the human breath. Fill the lungs with ordinary air and breathe through a warm tube—warmed to prevent the condensation of the watery particles—across the beam of light which is revealing the dust particles in the air. The particles move with the moving air, but the current from the lungs shows at first as many particles as the ordinary atmosphere. Gradually, however, the particles clear away from the course of the breath, and by the time you have completed your expiration the expired air cuts a sharp black line through the motes in the sunbeam. The air has left its dirt in the lungs, and the last portions of the expired breath are free from floating dust. But empty the lungs as far as possible, and then inhale a deep breath through a handful of cotton wool, and on expiring this air in the same way it cuts a black line in the sunbeam at once. Place the tube below the beam, and blow upwards, and the air rises through the dancing particles like black smoke, just as it did from the heated surfaces on which the dust was burnt. The cotton wool has completely intercepted the floating matter on its way to the lungs, and as no dust was inhaled none is exhaled. Here, then, is the philosophy of an instinctive habit of medical men. In a contagious atmosphere the physician puts his handkerchief to his mouth, and inhales through it; in so doing he keeps back the floating germs. If the poison were a gas, it could not be thus intercepted. Dr. Bence Jones repeated Dr. Tyndall's experiment with a silk handkerchief, with similar but less marked result. Cotton wool is, in fact, the best and surest filter, and a physician who takes care to hold back from the lungs of his patient, or from his own lungs, the germs by which contagious disease is said to be propagated, will employ a cotton-wool respirator. "After the revelations of this evening," concluded Dr. Tyndall,—

"Such respirators must, I think, come into general use as a defence against contagion. In the crowded dwellings of the London poor, where the isolation of the sick is difficult, if not impossible, the nozzle of a respirator, covered by this simple means be restored to practical purity. Thus filtered, attendants may breathe the air unarmed. In all probability the protection of the lungs will be the protection of the entire system. For it is exceedingly probable that the germs which lodge in the air-passages, and which, at their leisure, can work their way across the mucous membrane, are those which sow in the body epidemic disease. If this be so, the slightest degree of warmth will set the filters of cotton wool. I should be most willing to test their efficacy in my own person; and time will decide whether in lung-diseases also the woollen respirator cannot abate irritation, if not arrest decay. I mean, so far as my own interests are concerned, the air of the highest Alps may be brought into the chamber of the invalid."
—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

This lecture having given rise to some criticism, Professor Tyndall replied as follows in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"Would the senior physician of Colchester Hospital, whose letter you published in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*, permit me to take him my humble guidance that the sky is blue?

"Will he believe me when I say that this deep colour is, or may be, produced by particles suspended in the air which are not only invisible to the naked eye but irreducible by the highest powers of the naked microscope? That hence, without seeing the individual particles, we may have indubitable evidence of their existence.

"This, indeed, is the point wherein my method differs from preceding ones, and is, I think, destined powerfully to supplement them. The microscope seeks for single particles; I take them *en masse*, and demonstrate their existence by the light which they scatter after they have passed utterly beyond the range of the microscope.

"Were the 'dark spaces' referred to by Dr. Bree 'full of germs,' I should, in my opinion, have there the blue of the sky instead of 'the darkness of stellar space.'

"'It is doubtful,' says Dr. Bree, 'whether the germs of disease have been ever seen by the most powerful microscope; it is therefore clear that they would pass through cotton wool with the atmosphere, and pass into the lungs as though the wool were absent.'

"My experiments render the very reverse of this 'quite clear' to me.

"I have been favoured by Dr. Angus Smith with a copy of his fifth annual report, from which I glean some interesting facts regarding the air of Manchester. To catch in water the floating matter of the air, Dr. Smith places a small quantity of the liquid in a bottle and shakes it up with successive charges of air. In one instance he did this 500 times, and then handed over his bottle to an able microscopist, Mr. J. B. Dancer, for examination. The bottle had been shaken in the open air, through which, however, Dr. Smith could not see any dust blowing; at all events, if there were dust, it was only such as people are called upon to breathe. Here are some of the revelations of Mr. Dancer:—

"*Fungoid Matter.*—Spores or Sporidiæ appeared in numbers, and, to ascertain as nearly the numerical proportion of these bodies in a single drop of the liquid, the contents of the bottle were well shaken, and then one drop was taken up with a pipette. This was spread out by compression to a circle half an inch in diameter. A magnifying power was then employed, which gave a field of view of an area exactly 100th of an inch in diameter, and it was found that more than 100 spores were contained in this space. Consequently the average number of spores in a single drop would be 250,000. These spores varied from 10,000th to 50,000th of an inch in diameter.

"For the purpose of obtaining a rough approximation to the number of spores or germs of organic matter contained in the entire fluid received from Dr. Smith, I measured a quantity by the pipette, and found it contained 150 drops of the size used in each examination. Now I have previously stated that in each drop there were about 250,000 of these spores, and as there were 150 drops, the sum total reaches the starting number of 37½ millions; and these, exclusive of other substances, were collected from 2,495 litres of the air of this city—a quantity which would be respired in about ten hours by a man of ordinary size when actively employed. I may add that there was a marked absence of particles of carbon among the collected matter.

"A part from their other effects, the mere mechanical irritation produced by the deposition of these particles in tender lungs must go for something. They may be entirely withheld by a cotton wool respirator. In various dusty trades and occupations the respirator will also be found a comfort and protection. I may add, in reference to inquiries addressed to me, that the respirator is placed unconditionally at the disposal of medical men.

"Since writing these lines, I have received from Wigan a letter, which I enclose; it shows that in this case, as in so many others, the needs of men have prompted remedies in advance of the suggestions of science.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, "John Tyndall.

"Royal Institution, Jan. 26."

"Wigan, Jan. 25.

"Dear Sir,—Your very able and interesting lecture of last week has been much read and admired in this locality, and fully confirms a practice very generally acted for many years past by persons working in some parts (particularly the preparatory process) of the cotton-spinning trade, viz., to hold in their teeth a ball of cotton sufficiently large to protect not only the mouth, but also the upper ares of the nose, to prevent the inhalation of dust, and small particles of cotton.

"Thinking this slight corrobation of the principle held by you may be deemed worthy of acceptance, I am, dear sir, yours obediently, "W. Higginbotham.

"Pro essor Tyndall."
—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The latest comic song, says the *Orchestra*, has the unusual feature of funniness in idea. The chorus runs thus:—

I saw Esau kissing Kate,
And the fact is we all three saw;
For I saw Esau, he saw me,
And she saw I saw Esau.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
"	demand	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 10th January 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

Terms of Business.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/1 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/1 11/16 "
3	do.	1/1 9/16 "
2	do.	1/1 1/2 "
1	do.	1/1 7/16 "
On demand		1/1 3/8 "
On Scotland		1/1 3/8 "
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/1 3/8 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interests

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Bills or Hoondees forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRIS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, an Improved 22 Cwt Portable STEAM HOISTING ENGINE, by A. Shanks & Son, of Arbroath. For particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette." Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a pair of splendid grey CAPE HORSES, imported by Captain Halpin, of the steamer Great Eastern, perfectly quiet and believed to be round in all respects, goes well in single or double harness. Apply to S. P. DHUNJEEBHOY & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

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PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.

Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
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Red Lead.
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OILS.—Boiled and raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,

FOR SALE, at FRAMJEE NOWROJEE'S, Oldest Depôt of Indian Condiments.

Guava Jelly, 2 lbs. Pot		Mango Chutney.	
Mango do	2 do	Bengal do	
Roselle do	2 do	Lucknow do	
Mango Marmalade do		Madras do	
Mango Fruit		Cashmere do	
Ripe Mango		Curry Powder	
Pineapple for Dessert		Madras Powder	
Mango Pickle		Curry Paste	
Lime Pickle		Mulligatawny Paste	
Cashmere Pickle		Tapp Sauce	
		Nepaul Pepper, &c., &c.	

Orders for India and England will be duly attended to. The above articles can be supplied in bulk to Merchants who require them for export.

Bombay, No. 9, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED—

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

Just Landed.

A very neat and light English-built buggy on C springs, by Ness of London.

A very handsome English-built new four-seated open-carriage with moveable glass shutters by W. Kinross, London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very strong and light four wheeled dog-cart with a serviceable chesnut horse and harness.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

2 second-hand English-built light four-seated open-carriage.

A first-rate light four-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

A nearly new ditto with moveable head and a set of plated mounted harness.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Park phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

A set of very best new carriage harness plated on white metal.

A pair of high-caste flea-bitten grey Arab carriage horses with a nearly new set of double harness.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very neat single seat miniature Brougham for a single horse with lamps and shaft by Ness, London and Liverpool.

The above Brougham is expressly built to order for India and is very useful for office work.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countes, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Also,

A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage, on C. springs, by Windover.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Room of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
18th February 1870.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made to at once remove these annoying infirmities, and of establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will satisfactorily accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attended the old method of treating ulcerative inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scorbutic annoyances. The most timid invalids may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety and most certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying Directions. Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succour.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

IN CHANCERY.—RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIFTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of 1s. in the £ sterling, will be paid on and after 1st March.

WILL STEEL,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator

19 Rampart Row, 21st February 1870.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of the WURKULLAY BARRIER CANAL. There are two brick tunnels in lengths of 300 and 700 yards respectively. The open cuttings leading up to them consist of 4 sections, respectively ½, 1, 1, ½ miles in length, with an extreme depth of 60 and a mean of 20 feet. The cubic contents being 1½ million yards more or less.

Contractors competent and willing to tender for the whole or any part of the work can obtain further information by applying to the Chief Engineer, Travancore.

BANK of BOMBAY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE to the PROPRIETORS of the BANK.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the BANK, at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY the 25th instant.

Share Certificates must be produced at the time of application for payment.

I also give Notice, that for purposes of convenience, the Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

W. RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, No. 140, Dongree Colee Street, up to 5 o'clock P.M. of TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, for the erection of a Godown for the above Press, on Carnac Bunder. Plans, &c., of the same will be seen at the Office of the Company.

The Directors are not bound to accept lowest or any tender.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

THE BOBAY NATIVE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Native Insurance Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, for the year ending 31st October 1869.

2nd. To elect two Directors in lieu of two retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

4th. To take into consideration the propriety of declaring a dividend.

5th. To transact such other business as may be laid before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th to the 23th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VIEGAS & Co., Secretaries.

B N I Co.'s Office, 12th February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

JUBBULPORE EXTENSION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EXTENSION of the Railway between JUBBULPORE and SOHAGPORE will be OPENED for Passenger Traffic on and after TUESDAY, 8th March, and that the extension through from Sohagpore to Jubbulpore will be opened for Passenger Traffic on and after FRIDAY 1st April.

From that date the arrangements for through booking of Passengers who will travel in through carriages between the principal Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The times of Trains and further particulars as to the through booking and other arrangements will shortly be published.

The Fares and all information can be obtained of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after TUESDAY the 8th March next, the EXTENSION from SOHAGPORE to JUBBULPORE will be OPENED for Goods Traffic only, and from that date the arrangements which have been made for the through Booking and Invoicing of Goods and Merchandize Traffic of all descriptions between all Goods Stations on the G. I. P. and East Indian Railways will come into force.

The rates and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st February 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd March, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir R. S. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club) Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Lanthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 175; second, Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 90; second Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20 (not fewer than two boats start).

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 35 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from the flagship to a flag-boat moored near Oyster Rock and back.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed in the sailing, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 24th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried. Entries to be addressed to the Care of the Superintendent of Marine, H. M.'s Dockyard.

JAMES RANKEN,
F. BOERING, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. NEUBERG has removed to No. 5 MEADOW STREET, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Rosselett & Co.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

BASS & Co.'s PALE ALE, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

CLARET, by Biché La Tour, Bordeaux, in Quarts and Pints.

PORT WINE, from Oporto, in Quarts.

SHERRY WINE from Xeres, in Quarts.

AYA PANA.

A very superior Liquor, and the best cure for Indigestion, Rs. 30 per dozen, or Rs. 3 per single bottle. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, in great variety.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS.

THOS. BEARS' celebrated TOBACCO in Tins.

J. NEUBERG.

THE VICTORESS COOKING STOVES

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made.

CIGAR CASES, DRESSING CASES, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG.

Rs. 3 only.

GUIDE to CANDIDATES for the STAFF CORPS; by Captain Thoyts.

"A work indispensable to all Probationers studying for the Examination."

To be obtained at Messrs THACKER, VINING, & Co., Bombay.
" " CHESSON and WOODHALL, } Poona
" " FELL and SONS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON and ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION
TO BE CALLED THE
"BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL."

THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication long recognised as a most useful advertising medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.

It will be extensively circulated

FREE OF CHARGE

every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the Island.

Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the principal Towns in the Presidency.

The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz:—

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER

First Insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS:

First Insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second "	" 2-6 Pies per line.
Third & succeeding Insertion	" 1-6 " do.

Continuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.

Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Offices,

SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.

The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, ROOMS on the 3rd Floor, Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices and Private Dwellings. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, two Rooms on the 2nd Floor of Block No. 2, and two Rooms on the 3rd Floor of Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House, suitable for Offices. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, a COMFORTABLE and UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, with Out-houses, &c., at Oomercarry or near Jail Road, Mazagon, lately occupied by Mr. J. G. HOPKINS, Inspector.

For particulars apply to BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (In Liquidation).—TO LET, HOUSES Nos. 5, 26 and 32, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45, Rs. 40, and Rs. 70 respectively. No. 32 has stable accommodation.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

JAMES DICKSON,
For Self & Co-Liquidator.

Elphinstone Circle, 23rd December 1869.

NOTICES.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of